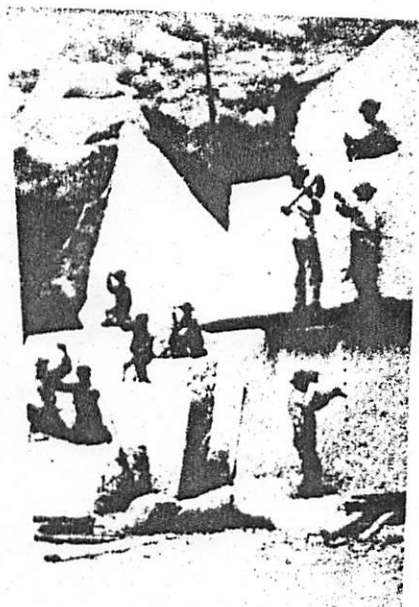


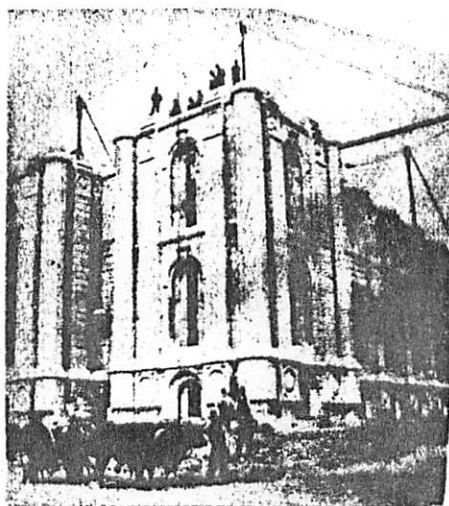
In 1853 Henry Grow constructed the first suspension bridge built in Utah over the Weber River. His building properties extended to the sugar works and the two large sawmills in Big Cottonwood Canyon. His last and greatest project was the construction of the Deseret paper mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. He completed this in 1883 after he traveled east to inspect the New England paper mills. Henry Grow was a prolific builder and helped with the building of scores of Utah structures, some still standing and a few torn down — but his greatest legacy to the world is the Salt Lake Tabernacle — “the building that couldn’t be built.”



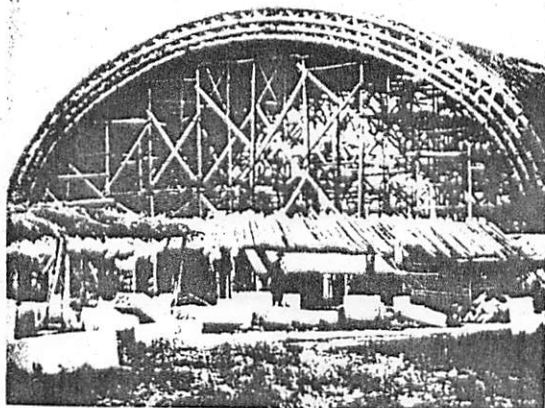
Granite from the Mountains



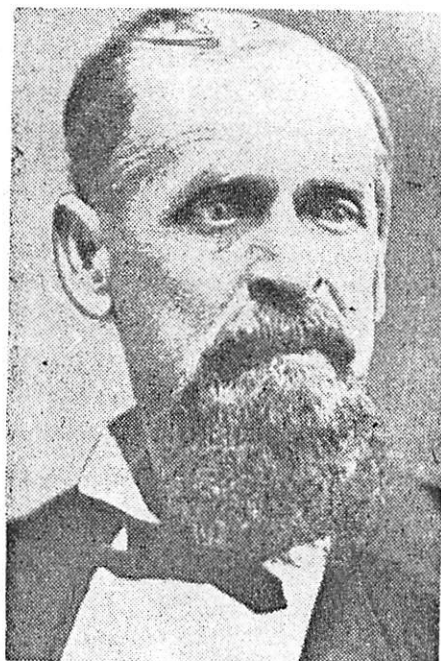
Slabs of Granite



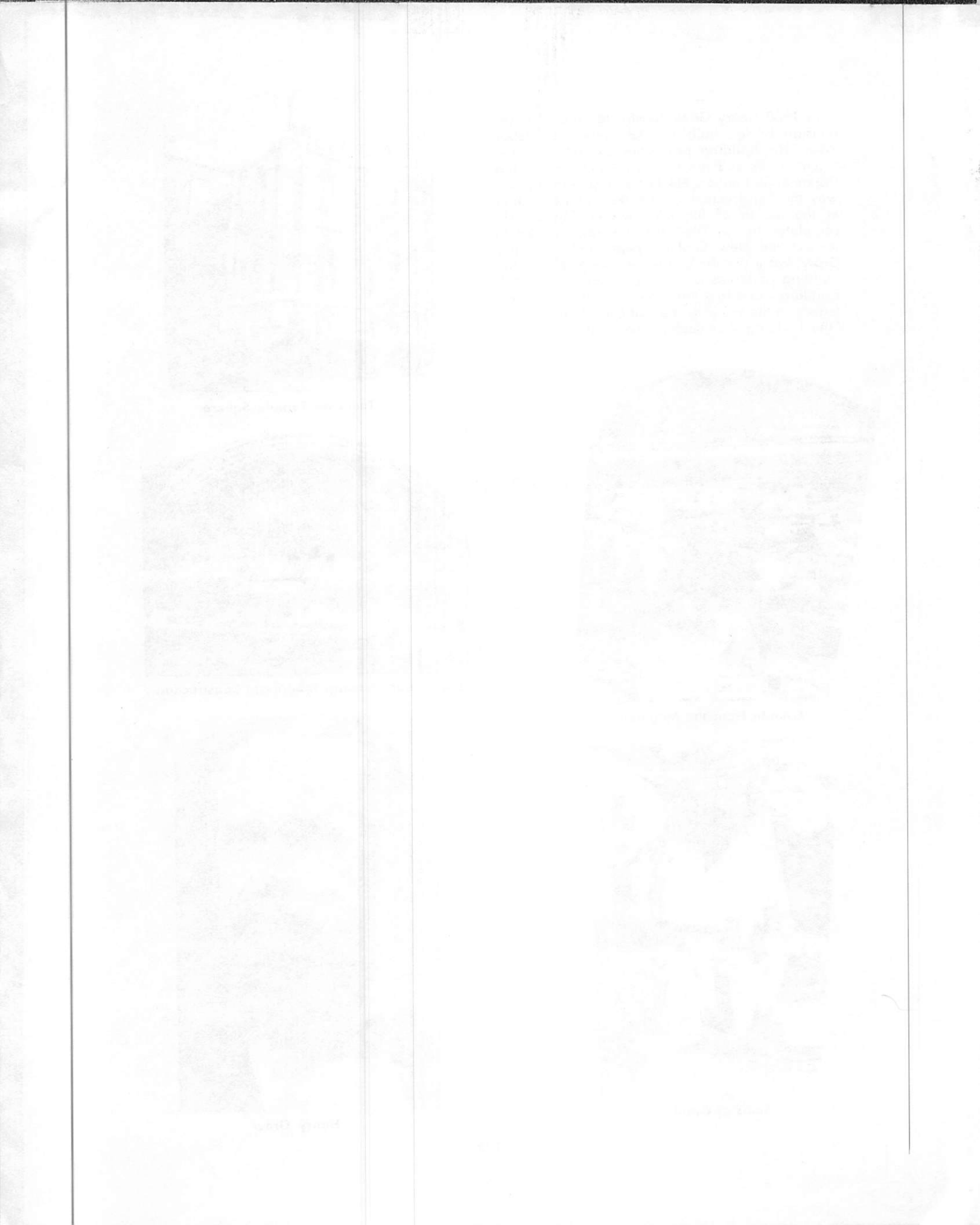
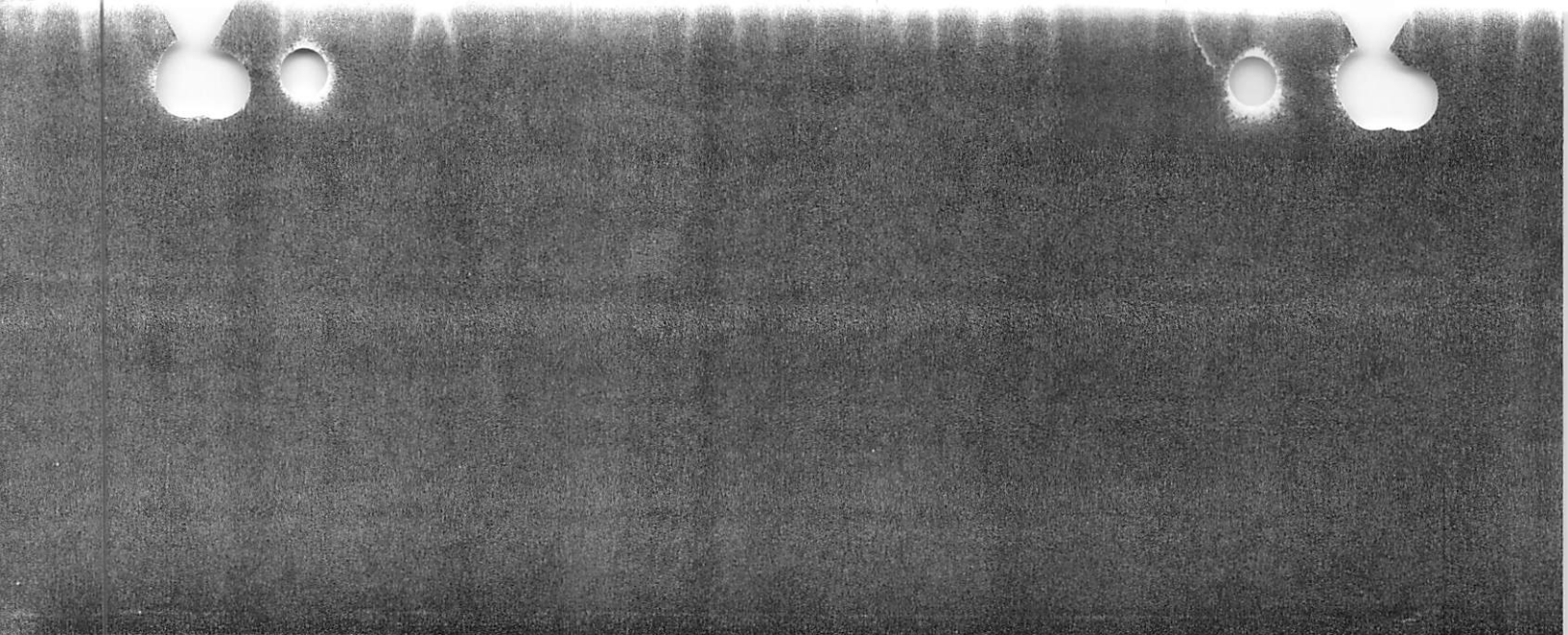
Ox Team on Temple Square.



The Section showing Tabernacle Construction



Henry Grow





married six wives, namely, Sarah E. Gillett (already mentioned) in 1847; Elizabeth Clark in March, 1856; Eliza Lyons, Feb. 20, 1864; Mary J. Whitney, July 4, 1865; Margaret C. Hunter Jan. 24, 1869 and Semira Mead. By these wives he became the father of 28 children, of whom his first wife bore him ten children, his second wife three children, his third wife five children, his fourth wife six children, his fifth wife two children, and his sixth wife two children.

**GROW, Henry,** a prominent Elder in the Church, was born Oct. 1, 1817, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter. His great grandfather, Frederick Grow, and his wife emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the war of the revolution, took up a large tract of land and made it into five farms of 60 acres each, dividing the same among his five children, four sons and one daughter. This great grandfather was in the war of the revolution. Henry Grow was the youngest of seven children, five girls and two sons. He learned the trade of a millwright and bridgebuilder, after which he superintended the bridges, culverts, etc., on the Norristown and Germantown railroads, both in construction and repairing the works. Becoming a convert to "Mormonism," he was baptized in the Delaware river, Philadelphia, in May, 1842, by Wm. Morton. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1843, where he worked on the Nauvoo Temple until it was finished. He passed through all the troubles of those days and was one of the members of the Nauvoo Legion. He was one of the remnants that remained at Nauvoo after the departure of the Twelve, with the advance companies of the Saints for the West, but in April, 1846, before the vanguard of the pioneers had got barely on their journey, the anti-Mormons began to rise and the mob outrages on the Saints were terrible.



Starting on his journey westward, he traveled alone with his family across the prairies of Iowa to Winter Quarters, where they arrived late in October, 1846. He first built a log cabin at Winter Quarters and then went to Kimball's, six miles above, where he built himself a house and settled for a year; but in the fall of 1847, after the departure of the pioneer companies, he moved with his family into Missouri, locating on the Little Platte, twenty miles above Weston, where many of the old Missouri mobocrats dwelt. There he kept the saw and grist mill called Lester's mill in repair and did other carpenter

work. In the spring of 1851 he and his family again came up the Missouri river, bound for the Valley; he was organized in Capt. James Cumming's hundred, Alfred Cordon's 50 and Bishop Kesler's ten. Orson Pratt commanded the other fifty. On account of high water the companies headed the Elk Horn river and came on to the Platte below Laramie. On the Sweetwater, below Independence Rock, the company was surrounded by a war party of Cheyennes and had a narrow escape from being destroyed by the savages. The next day, above Independence Rock, they met a thousand Snake Indian warriors waiting for the Cheyennes. Henry Grow arrived in Great Salt Lake City on his birthday, Oct. 1, 1851, and located at Mound Fort, north of Ogden. In 1852 he was called to Salt Lake City by President Young to work for him in building mills, bridges, etc. In 1853 he built the first suspension bridge built in Utah across the Weber river. In 1854 he went to work at Sugar House to build the sugar works under Bishop Fred Kesler, and in 1855 he assisted in building the two saw mills in Big Cottonwood canyon known as A and B. In 1856 he moved a saw mill from Cottonwood to the forks of City creek, seven miles above Salt Lake City, for Pres. Brigham Young, and the same fall he went up Big Cottonwood again and framed and put up Mill D, sawed two logs and left Dec. 17, 1856, with five men on seven feet of snow with snowshoes. It took them two days to get out of the snow at the risk of their lives. In 1857 Elder Grow went up and built Mill E, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, near Silver Lake; in 1858 he went to Provo and put up temporary buildings at the suspension bridge over the Provo river. In 1859 he tore the works out of the old grist mill at the mouth of Canyon Creek and placed the cotton and woolen machinery in the mill for Pres. Brigham Young. This was the first machinery of the kind put up in Utah, and this machinery was afterwards taken down to St. George. In 1861 he built a suspension lattice bridge across the Jordan river. At the time of putting up the theatre he built a water wheel on the water ditch opposite Dr. Sprague's house to hoist all the rock and timbers for the theatre. He also made the heavy beams and principal rafters out of plank for the work and fitted up the footlights. During the following years he did a great deal of mill work for Pres. Young at different places. In 1863 the President called on him in regard to the construction of the big tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Asked him if he could construct a large bower after the same structural work as the Jordan bridge, drawing the outline on the ground with his umbrella, and he also asked it Bro. Grow how large he could build and fifty feet wide and as long as you want it." Then they figured out the design and the dimensions of the contemplated building and Bro. Grow built the Tabernacle according to the directions given him by Pres. Young; the building was finished in 1867. In 1868 the President called on Bro. Grow to put up the Z. C. M. I. building; the plan was drawn by Obed Taylor and the work of construction was superintended by Henry Grow throughout. From that time till the spring of 1876 he had charge of all the carpentry work on the Temple Block. In 1876-77 he filled a mission to the United States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and visited all his relatives and the old family homestead. On his return from that mission he was engaged in tearing down the Old Tabernacle and erecting the Assembly Hall, superintending the practical work under Architect Obed Taylor. It was completed in 1879. Later Elder Grow built two brick houses for Pres. John Taylor and superintended



**GROW, Henry**, a prominent Elder in the Church, was born Oct. 1, 1817, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter. His great grandfather, Frederick Grow, and his wife emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the war of the revolution, took up a large tract of land and made it into five farms of 60 acres each, dividing the same among his five children, four sons and one daughter. This great grandfather was in the war of the revolution. Henry Grow was the youngest of seven children, five girls and two sons. He learned the trade of a millwright and bridgebuilder, after which he superintended the bridges, culverts, etc., on the Norristown and Germantown railroads, both in construction and repairing the works. Becoming a convert to "Mormonism," he was baptized in the Delaware river, Philadelphia, in May, 1842, by Wm. Morton. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1843, where he worked on the Nauvoo Temple until it was finished. He passed through all the troubles of those days and was one of the members of the Nauvoo Legion. He was one of the remnants that remained at Nauvoo after the departure of the Twelve, with the advance companies of the Saints for the West, but in April, 1846, before the vanguard of the pioneers had got barely on their journey, the anti-Mormons began to rise and the mob outrages on the Saints were terrible.

Henry Grow was in the famous battle of Nauvoo. While this battle was going on he heard a voice one night distinctly say: "Get up and get out of here in the morning." He arose in the morning, hitched a yoke of cattle to his wagon, put in utensils, bedding and tent, leaving everything in the house, got his wife and three children in the wagon, and had moved about 50 yards from his house when the mob fired a 12-pound ball through the house, which was a frame building. After the entrance of the mob into Nauvoo he crossed over to Montrose, Iowa, where he had his family in a tent during the battle.



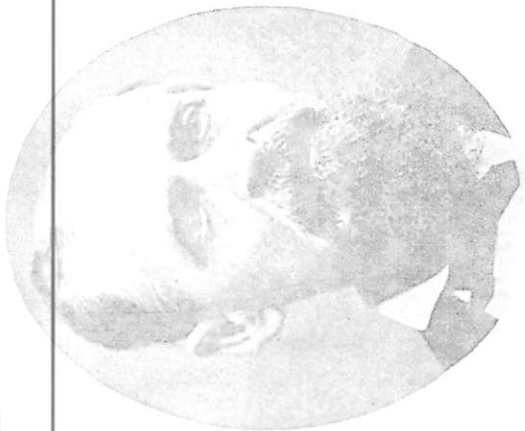
Starting on his journey westward, he traveled alone with his family across the prairies of Iowa to Winter Quarters, where they arrived late in October, 1846. He first built a log cabin at Winter Quarters and then went to Kimball's, six miles above, where he built himself a house and settled for a year; but in the fall of 1847, after the departure of the pioneer companies, he moved with his family into Missouri, locating on the Little Platte, twenty miles above Weston, where many of the old Missouri mobocrats dwelt. There he kept the saw and grist mill called Lester's mill in repair and did other carpenter

work. In the spring of 1851 he and his family again came up the Missouri river, bound for the Valley; he was organized in Capt. James Cummings's hundred, Alfred Cordon's 50 and Bishop Kesler's ten. Orson Pratt commanded the other fifty. On account of high water the companies headed the Elk Horn river and came on to the Platte below Lawrence. On the Sweetwater, below Independence Rock, the company was surrounded by a war party of Cheyennes and had a narrow escape from being destroyed by the savages. The next day, above Independence Rock, they met a thousand Snake Indian warriors waiting for the Cheyennes. Henry Grow arrived in Great Salt Lake City on his birthday, Oct. 1, 1851, and located at Mound Fort, north of Ogden. In 1852 he was called to Salt Lake City by President Young to work for him in building mills, bridges, etc. In 1853 he built the first suspension bridge built in Utah across the Weber river. In 1854 he went to work at Sugar House to build the sugar works under Bishop Fred Kesler, and in 1855 he assisted in building the two saw mills in Big Cottonwood canyon known as A and B. In 1856 he moved a saw mill from Cottonwood to the forks of City creek, seven miles above Salt Lake City, for Pres. Brigham Young, and the same fall he went up Big Cottonwood again and framed and put up Mill D, sawed two logs and left Dec. 17, 1856, with five men on seven feet of snow with snowshoes. It took them two days to get out of the snow at the risk of their lives. In 1857 Elder Grow went up and built Mill E, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, near Silver Lake; in 1858 he went to Provo and put up temporary buildings at the time of the move; he also built the suspension bridge over the Provo river. In 1859 he tore the works out of the old grist mill at the mouth of Canyon Creek and placed the cotton and woolen machinery in the mill for Pres. Brigham Young. This was

the first machinery of the kind put up in Utah, and this machinery was afterwards taken down to St. George. In 1861 he built a suspension lattice bridge across the Jordan river. At the time of putting up the theatre he built a water wheel on the water ditch opposite Dr. Sprague's house to hoist all the rock and timbers for the theatre. He also made the heavy beams and principal rafters out of plank for the work and fitted up the footlights. During the following years he did a great deal of mill work for Pres. Young at different places. In 1863 the President called on him in regard to the construction of the big tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Asked him if he could construct a large bowery after the same structural work as the Jordan bridge, drawing the outline on the ground with his umbrella, and he also asked Bro. Grow how large he could build it. Bro. Grow replied, "One hundred and fifty feet wide and as long as you want it." Then they figured out the design and the dimensions of the contemplated building and Bro. Grow built the Tabernacle according to the directions given him by Pres. Young; the building was finished in 1867. In 1868 the President called on Bro. Grow to put up the Z. C. M. I. building; the plan was drawn by Obed Taylor and the work of construction was superintended by Henry Grow throughout. From that time till the spring of 1876 he had charge of all the carpentry work on the Temple Block. In 1876-77 he filled a mission to the United States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and visited all his relatives and the old family homestead. On his return from that mission he was engaged in tearing down the Old Tabernacle and erecting the Assembly Hall, superintending the practical work under Architect Obed Taylor. It was completed in 1879. Later Elder Grow built two brick houses for Pres. John Taylor and superintended

all the buildings and carpentry work for the Church, including the scaffolding and hoisting apparatus for the Temple. In 1880 he was called by Pres. Taylor to go east to look at improvements of paper mills for the purpose of putting up a new paper mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. After visiting the principal cities in the east, he returned home and drafted and commenced the building of the new Deseret Paper Mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon. This paper mill was completed and put in running order in 1883. Bro. Grow became known as a skilful mechanic and an experienced practical builder and was well liked by all the hands who worked under his superintendency; among all his works the roof of the Big Tabernacle in Salt Lake City is the most unique and stupendous of his works. Soon after he joined the Church Elder Grow was ordained to the Priesthood; he was ordained a Seventy in 1844, at Nauvoo, Ill., and for many years he acted as one of the presidents of the 30th quorum of Seventy and was a member of the Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City. He was also active in military affairs, and served as a member of the Salt Lake City council from 1870 to 1876. In the East he married two wives, Mary Moyer, who bore him six children, and Ann Elliott, who has borne him seven children. After arriving in Utah he married Julia Yeach, who bore him fourteen children. Thus he became the father of 27 children. Bro. Grow died Nov. 4, 1891, in Salt Lake City, Utah, as a highly respected citizen and a faithful member of the Church.





HENRY GROW

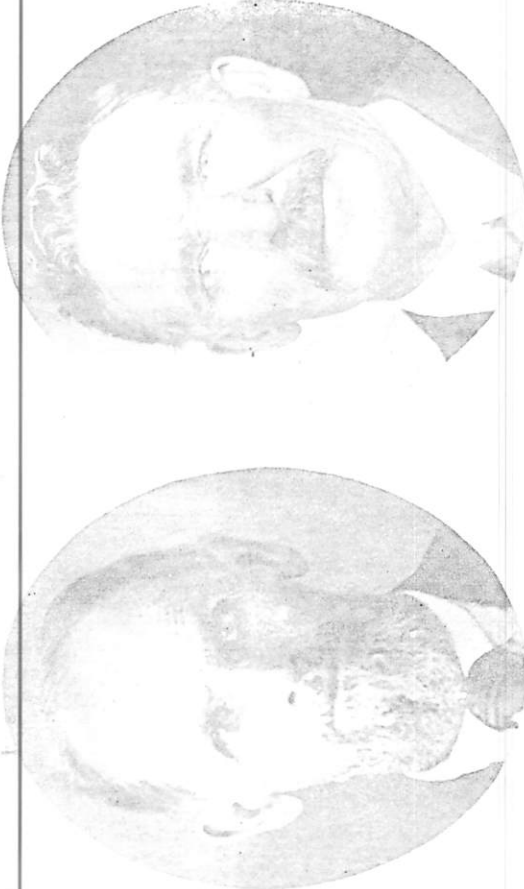
Born Oct. 1, 1817, Norristown, Pa. Came to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, James Cummings Company. Architect.

**GROW, HENRY** (son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter of Philadelphia, Pa., born Oct. 1, 1817, at Norristown, near Philadelphia, and came to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, with James Cummings company).

Married Mary Moyer 1854 (daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Moyer). She was born in 1818. Their children: Maria, b. Sept. 10, 1837, m. Samuel Worthen April 27, 1856; Charles M. b. Jan. 6, 1819, m. Elizabeth Landels Jan. 26, 1863; William M. b. May 30, 1842, m. Esther Coffin July 2, 1865; George W. b. Sept. 10, 1843; John W. b. Dec. 21, 1848; m. Catherine McKay Nov. 8, 1869; Ann Grow b. Dec. 16, 1854, m. Henry Smith June 21, 1869; Elizabeth b. Jan. 30, 1854, m. Iowa Hall Feb. 8, 1870. Family home Salt Lake City.

Married Julia M. Veach April 17, 1858, Salt Lake City (daughter of William Veach and Nancy Ann Elliott of Pittsburgh, Pa., pioneers Oct. 1, 1851). She was born March 16, 1842. Their children: Theodore M. m. Sadie Stuart; Sylvester Veach b. Aug. 29, 1861, m. Matilda Ann Smith and Anna Michelson; Mary Ann, m. Walter Worthen; Julia Ellen, m. Andrew Loback; George Elliot, m. Rose Griffiths; Amelia, m. John Dobbs; Walter V., m. Belle Fryson; Maud Rose, m. Will Lowrie; William Henry, m. Elizabeth Adams; Sarah Elizabeth, m. Ora Mudd; Otto Sylvanus, m. Phoebe Agall; Eugene Farnell, m. Lillie Habish; Frank V., died; Marco Barthel, m. Selma Fernstrom. Family home Salt Lake City, Utah.

Served as bishop of 19th ward, Salt Lake City. Prominent architect and builder. Among the buildings he erected in Salt Lake City were Social Hall, Mormon Tabernacle 1867-1867, Salt Lake Theater, Z. C. M. I. 1868, Assembly Hall 1877, also built first suspension bridge in Utah, 1853, across Ogden river; the first sugar factory in Utah, 1854, at Sugar House; built several saw mills for President Young in 1855; the first woolen mills, 1859; the first suspension bridges over the Jordan and Weber rivers, 1861; and completed the New Deseret Paper Mills, the first in Utah, in 1887. Missionary to Pennsylvania 1876. City councilman Salt Lake City 1876-76. Played in the first martial band in Salt Lake City. Died Nov. 4, 1891. 903



WILLIAM M. GROW

Son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer. Born May 30, 1842, Philadelphia, Pa. Farmer. Lives at Ammon, Idaho.

JOHN W. GROW

Son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer. Born Dec. 21, 1848, Platte County, Mo. Bishop of Huntsville, Utah.

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

The Provo Canyon Company was formed the next evening, with President Young himself subscribing for 200 shares of stock. Feramor Little was named superintendent of the project with W. G. Mills as clerk. A company of laborers was formed and work began on the road.

As the wagon ruts through the canyon were formed into a road, the laborers faced the necessity of building a bridge over the Provo River. It was decided to place the bridge near the mouth of the canyon, and engineering work was begun immediately by Henry Grow, who later won fame for his construction of the Salt Lake Tabernacle.

When the bridge was completed in October of 1858 the Deseret News said in its edition of Oct. 13, 1858, that the bridge was "substantially and neatly made and calculated to be of service for many years to the inhabitants of Utah County."

While the road saved many miles for transcontinental teamsters and travelers in and out of Utah County, its most important contribution came in opening up Wasatch County for permanent settlement.

**GROW, WILLIAM M.** (son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer). Born May 30, 1842, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Married Esther Coffin July 2, 1865, at Huntsville, Utah (daughter of William B. Coffin and Abigail Starbuck, latter a pioneer Oct. 3, 1852, Harmon Cutler company. She was born Aug. 15, 1814, Richmond, Ind. Their children: Mary Abigail b. March 27, 1866, m. Joseph H. Owen Aug. 15, 1883; William N. b. Sept. 8, 1867; James A. b. March 16, 1872, m. Maud Hays Dec. 1892; David H. b. Nov. 19, 1873, m. Mary Luette Rawson Oct. 1893; Jesse M. b. Oct. 22, 1875, m. Christina Edith Bawney Oct. 1900; Horace I. b. Aug. 8, 1877, m. m. Cecilia Virdings June 1899; Charles E. b. Nov. 30, 1882; Esther E. b. April 16, 1885, m. L. C. Poulter Sept. 6, 1911. Assisted in locating Huntsville, Utah. In 1867 moved to western Oregon and on the way assisted in making the first brick manufactured at Boise City, Idaho; later engaged in freighting from Umatilla, Ore., to mines of northern Idaho. Returned to Huntsville, Utah, 1871 and moved to Ammon, near Idaho Falls, Idaho, in 1880. Farmer. 903

**GROW, JOHN W.** (son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer). Born Dec. 21, 1848, in Platte county, Mo.

Married Catharine McKay Nov. 8, 1869, at Salt Lake City (daughter of William McKay and Ellen Oman, pioneers 1856, Captain James Brown company). She was born May 1, 1851, at Thurston, Scotland. Their children: Lena Everett b. Sept. 2, 1871; John M. b. June 25, 1874, m. Amelia Waagesand Oct. 18, 1895; Mary Janet b. Sept. 1, 1876, m. John Hall Feb. 14, 1895; David Henry b. Nov. 8, 1878, m. John Loggreen Feb. 22, 1906; Charles Isaac b. Nov. 3, 1880, m. Adeline Abbot Sept. 5, 1910; William Angus b. June 17, 1883; Catharine Rosel b. April 3, 1885; Arthur W. b. Sept. 15, 1887; m. Ella Thurston Nov. 25, 1909; Lorn M. b. Sept. 16, 1889; Clarence Oman b. Oct. 1, 1891; Isidore b. June 12, 1894. Family home Huntsville, Utah. Member of bishopric of Huntsville ward. 903

NENT MEN OF UTAH

**GROW, SYLVESTER VEACH** (son of Henry Grow and Julia M. Veach). Born Aug. 29, 1861, at Salt Lake City.

Married Matilda Ann Smith Dec. 21, 1880, at Salt Lake City (daughter of John and Mary Smith of Huntsville, Utah, formerly of England). She was born May 2, 1861. Their children: Julia Ellen b. Aug. 21, 1881, m. Christian Peterson; Mary Ann b. Sept. 2, 1882, m. George Williams; Sadie M. b. May 25, 1884, m. Sam Slater; Henry b. Nov. 29, 1885, m. Ruth Halls; Sylvester b. Feb. 4, 1889; Ethel b. Aug. 16, 1887, died; Amelia b. Aug. 24, 1891, m. Levi Walker; Theodore b. Feb. 21, 1892, died. Family home Huntsville, Utah.

Married Hanna Michelson Jan. 29, 1896, at Salt Lake City (daughter of Joseph Michelson and Alberta Agnes Lason of Huntsville, Utah, who came to Utah from Denmark, arriving in June 1880). She was born Oct. 7, 1869. Their children: Veach C. b. Oct. 11, 1893; Theo. Matilda b. April 20, 1898; Farnell b. Feb. 24, 1900; Wayne J. b. April 30, 1902; Nevil Leo b. April 24, 1903; Samuel Edmo b. Nov. 20, 1906; Sylvia Johanna b. Oct. 19, 1908. Family home Huntsville, Utah.

Ward teacher. County game warden six years; deputy game commissioner two years; representative to state legislature. Farmer and sheepman. 903

married six wives, namely, Sarah E. Gillett (already mentioned) in 1847; Elizabeth Clark in March, 1856; Eliza Lyons, Feb. 20, 1864; Mary J. Whitney, July 4, 1865; Margaret C. Hunter Jan. 24, 1869 and Semira Mead. By these wives he became the father of 28 children, of whom his first wife bore him ten children, his second wife three children, his third wife five children, his fourth wife six children, his fifth wife two children, and his sixth wife two children.

Henry Grow was in the famous battle of Nauvoo. While this battle was going on he heard a voice one night distinctly say: "Get up and get out of here in the morning." He arose in the morning, hitched a yoke of cattle to his wagon, put in utensils, bedding and tent, leaving everything in the house, got his wife and three children in the wagon, and had moved about 50 yards from his house when the mob fired a 12-pound ball through the house, which was a frame building. After the entrance of the mob into Nauvoo he crossed over to Montrose, Iowa, where he had his family in a tent during the battle.



Starting on his journey westward, he traveled alone with his family across the prairies of Iowa to Winter Quarters, where they arrived late in October, 1846. He first built a log cabin at Winter Quarters and then went to Kimball's, six miles above, where he built himself a house and settled for a year; but in the fall of 1847, after the departure of the pioneer companies, he moved with his family into Missouri, locating on the Little Platte, twenty miles above Weston, where many of the old Missouri mobocrats dwelt. There he kept the saw and grist mill called Lester's mill in repair and did other carpenter

work. In the spring of 1851 he and his family again came up the Missouri river, bound for the Valley; he was organized in Capt. James Cumming's hundred, Alfred Cordon's 50 and Bishop Kesler's ten. Orson Pratt commanded the other fifty. On account of high water the companies headed the Elk Horn river and came on to the Platte below Laramie. On the Sweetwater, below Independence Rock, the company was surrounded by a war party of Cheyennes and had a narrow escape from being destroyed by the savages. The next day, above Independence Rock, they met a thousand Snake Indian warriors waiting for the Cheyennes. Henry Grow arrived in Great Salt Lake City on his birthday, Oct. 1, 1851, and located at Mound Fort, north of Ogden. In 1852 he was called to Salt Lake City by President Young to work for him in building mills, bridges, etc. In 1853 he built the first suspension bridge built in Utah across the Weber river. In 1854 he went to work at Sugar House to build the sugar works under Bishop Fred Kesler, and in 1855 he assisted in building the two saw mills in Big Cottonwood canyon known as A and B. In 1856 he moved a saw mill from Cottonwood to the forks of City creek, seven miles above Salt Lake City, for Pres. Brigham Young, and the same fall he went up Big Cottonwood again and framed and put up Mill D, sawed two logs and left Dec. 17, 1856, with five men on seven feet of snow with snowshoes. It took them two days to get out of the snow at the risk of their lives. In 1857 Elder Grow went up and built Mill E, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, near Silver Lake; in 1858 he went to Provo and put up temporary buildings at the time of the move; he also built the suspension bridge over the Provo river. In 1859 he tore the works out of the old grist mill at the mouth of Canyon Creek and placed the cotton and woolen machinery in the mill for Pres. Brigham Young. This was

the first machinery of the kind put up in Utah, and this machinery was afterwards taken down to St. George. In 1861 he built a suspension lattice bridge across the Jordan river. At the time of putting up the theatre he built a water wheel on the water ditch opposite Dr. Sprague's house to hoist all the rock and timbers for the theatre. He also made the heavy beams and principal rafters out of plank for the work and fitted up the footlights. During the following years he did a great deal of mill work for Pres. Young at different places. In 1863 the President called on him in regard to the construction of the big tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Asked him if he could construct a large bowery after the same structural work as the Jordan bridge, drawing the outline on the ground with his umbrella, and he also asked Bro. Grow how large he could build it. Bro. Grow replied, "One hundred and fifty feet wide and as long as you want it." Then they figured out the design and the dimensions of the contemplated building and Bro. Grow built the Tabernacle according to the directions given him by Pres. Young; the building was finished in 1867. In 1868 the President called on Bro. Grow to put up the Z. C. M. I. building; the plan was drawn by Obed Taylor and the work of construction was superintended by Henry Grow throughout. From that time till the spring of 1876 he had charge of all the carpentry work on the Temple Block. In 1876-77 he filled a mission to the United States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and visited all his relatives and the old family homestead. On his return from that mission he was engaged in tearing down the Old Tabernacle and erecting the Assembly Hall, superintending the practical work under Architect Obed Taylor. It was completed in 1879. Later Elder Grow built two brick houses for Pres. John Taylor and superintended



married six wives, namely, Sarah E. Gillett (already mentioned) in 1847; Elizabeth Clark in March, 1856; Eliza Lyons, Feb. 20, 1864; Mary J. Whitney, July 4, 1865; Margaret C. Hunter Jan. 24, 1869 and Semira Mead. By these wives he became the father of 28 children, of whom his first wife bore him ten children, his second wife three children, his third wife five children, his fourth wife six children, his fifth wife two children, and his sixth wife two children.

**GROW, Henry**, a prominent Elder in the Church, was born Oct. 1, 1817, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter. His great grandfather, Frederick Grow, and his wife emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the war of the revolution, took up a large tract of land and made it into five farms of 60 acres each, dividing the same among his five children, four sons and one daughter. This great grandfather was in the war of the revolution. Henry Grow was the youngest of seven children, five girls and two sons. He learned the trade of a millwright and bridgebuilder, after which he superintended the bridges, culverts, etc., on the Norristown and Germantown railroads, both in construction and repairing the works. Becoming a convert to "Mormonism," he was baptized in the Delaware river, Philadelphia, in May, 1842, by Wm. Morton. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1843, where he worked on the Nauvoo Temple until it was finished. He passed through all the troubles of those days and was one of the members of the Nauvoo Legion. He was one of the remnants that remained at Nauvoo after the departure of the Twelve, with the advance companies of the Saints for the West, but in April, 1846, before the vanguard of the pioneers had got barely on their journey, the anti-Mormons began to rise and the mob outrages on the Saints were terrible.

Henry Grow was in the famous battle of Nauvoo. While this battle was going on he heard a voice one night distinctly say: "Get up and get out of here in the morning." He arose in the morning, hitched a yoke of cattle to his wagon, put in utensils, bedding and tent, leaving everything in the house, got his wife and three children in the wagon, and had moved about 50 yards from his house when the mob fired a 12-pound ball through the house, which was a frame building. After the entrance of the mob into Nauvoo he crossed over to Montrose, Iowa, where he had his family in a tent during the battle.



Starting on his journey westward, he traveled alone with his family across the prairies of Iowa to Winter Quarters, where they arrived late in October, 1846. He first built a log cabin at Winter Quarters and then went to Kimball's, six miles above, where he built himself a house and settled for a year; but in the fall of 1847, after the departure of the pioneer companies, he moved with his family into Missouri, locating on the Little Platte, twenty miles above Weston, where many of the old Missouri mobocrats dwelt. There he kept the saw and grist mill called Lester's mill in repair and did other carpenter

work. In the spring of 1851 he and his family again came up the Missouri river, bound for the Valley; he was organized in Capt. James Cumming's hundred, Alfred Cordon's 50 and Bishop Kesler's ten. Orson Pratt commanded the other fifty. On account of high water the companies headed the Elk Horn river and came on to the Platte below Laramie. On the Sweetwater, below Independence Rock, the company was surrounded by a war party of Cheyennes and had a narrow escape from being destroyed by the savages. The next day, above Independence Rock, they met a thousand Snake Indian warriors waiting for the Cheyennes. Henry Grow arrived in Great Salt Lake City on his birthday, Oct. 1, 1851, and located at Mound Fort, north of Ogden. In 1852 he was called to Salt Lake City by President Young to work for him in building mills, bridges, etc. In 1853 he built the first suspension bridge built in Utah across the Weber river. In 1854 he went to work at Sugar House to build the sugar works under Bishop Fred Kesler, and in 1855 he assisted in building the two saw mills in Big Cottonwood canyon known as A and B. In 1856 he moved a saw mill from Cottonwood to the forks of City creek, seven miles above Salt Lake City, for Pres. Brigham Young, and the same fall he went up Big Cottonwood again and framed and put up Mill D, sawed two logs and left Dec. 17, 1856, with five men on seven feet of snow with snowshoes. It took them two days to get out of the snow at the risk of their lives. In 1857 Elder Grow went up and built Mill E, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, near Silver Lake; in 1858 he went to Provo and put up temporary buildings at the time of the move; he also built the suspension bridge over the Provo river. In 1859 he tore the works out of the old grist mill at the mouth of Canyon Creek and placed the cotton and woolen machinery in the mill for Pres. Brigham Young. This was

the first machinery of the kind put up in Utah, and this machinery was afterwards taken down to St. George. In 1861 he built a suspension lattice bridge across the Jordan river. At the time of putting up the theatre he built a water wheel on the water ditch opposite Dr. Sprague's house to hoist all the rock and timbers for the theatre. He also made the heavy beams and principal rafters out of plank for the work and fitted up the footlights. During the following years he did a great deal of mill work for Pres. Young at different places. In 1863 the President called on him in regard to the construction of the big tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Asked him if he could construct a large bowery after the same structural work as the Jordan bridge, drawing the outline on the ground with his umbrella, and he also asked Bro. Grow how large he could build it. Bro. Grow replied, "One hundred and fifty feet wide and as long as you want it." Then they figured out the design and the dimensions of the contemplated building and Bro. Grow built the Tabernacle according to the directions given him by Pres. Young; the building was finished in 1867. In 1868 the President called on Bro. Grow to put up the Z. C. M. I. building; the plan was drawn by Obed Taylor and the work of construction was superintended by Henry Grow throughout. From that time till the spring of 1876 he had charge of all the carpentry work on the Temple Block. In 1876-77 he filled a mission to the United States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and visited all his relatives and the old family homestead. On his return from that mission he was engaged in tearing down the Old Tabernacle and erecting the Assembly Hall, superintending the practical work under Architect Obed Taylor. It was completed in 1879. Later Elder Grow built two brick houses for Pres. John Taylor and superintended



for the Church, including the scaffolding and hoisting apparatus for the Temple. In 1880 he was called by Pres. Taylor to go east to look at improvements of paper mills for the purpose of putting up a new paper mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. After visiting the principal cities in the east, he returned home and drafted and commenced the building of the new Deseret Paper Mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon. This paper mill was completed and put in running order in 1883. Bro. Grow became known as a skilful mechanic and an experienced practical builder and was well liked by all the hands who worked under his superintendency; among all his works the roof of the Big Tabernacle in Salt Lake City is the most unique and stupendous of his works. Soon after he joined the Church Elder Grow was ordained to the Priesthood; he was ordained a Seventy in 1844, at Nauvoo, Ill., and for many years he acted as one of the presidents of the 30th quorum of Seventy and was a member of the Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City. He was also active in military affairs, and served as a member of the Salt Lake City council from 1870 to 1876. In the East he married two wives, Mary Moyer, who bore him six children, and Ann Elliott, who has borne him seven children. After arriving in Utah he married Julia Veach, who bore him fourteen children. Thus he became the father of 27 children. Bro. Grow died Nov. 4, 1891, in Salt Lake City, Utah, as a highly respected citizen and a faithful member of the Church.

**GRIFFIN, Ernest Adelbert**, second Bishop of the Escalante Ward (Panguitch Stake), Garfield county, Utah, was born March 3, 1863, in Salt Lake City, Utah, the son of Chas. Emerson Griffin and Sarah Smith. He was baptized August 17, 1873, by Josiah Rhead and ordained a Deacon and

an Elder; was ordained a Seventy by Albert Norton; ordained a High Priest August 23, 1903, by David Cameron and set apart as second counselor to Bishop Andrew P. Schow. Prior to this he had acted as a counselor in the 86th quorum of Seventy. In 1892-95 he filled a mission to the Southern States, laboring part of the time as president of the North Carolina conference. He acted as county commissioner at home fourteen years, was a member of the first Escalante town board and a president of the second town board. Bishop Griffin is a farmer and stock-grower by vocation. He moved with



his father's family to Kanarra, thence to Long Valley, thence back to Kanarra, thence to Coalville, Summit county; thence to Farmington, Davis county, thence to Ogden, thence back to Kanarra and settled more permanently at Escalante in 1879. In 1885 (Oct. 28th), he married Christina Adams (daughter of David B. Adams), who was born April 3, 1868, at Adamsville, Beaver county, Utah, and died June 9, 1887. Bro. Griffin married Amanda E. Riggs, March 21, 1888; she was born Oct. 15, 1871, in Kanarra, the daughter of Wm. S. Riggs and Sarah Reeves. This marriage has been blessed with ten chil-

dren, namely, Sarah R., Ella May, Vaunie, Ernest D., Mildred, Harold, Albern S., Eva, Nellie and Edith.

**GUNNELL, Charles Edwards**, Bishop of Howell Ward, Bear River Stake, Box Elder county, Utah, was



born Sept. 8, 1861, at Wellsville, Cache county, Utah, the son of Francis Gunnell and Polly Ann Edwards. He was baptized in 1869 by Robert Leatham; was ordained to the lesser Priesthood and subsequently to the higher Priesthood. He was ordained an Elder in 1882, by Wm. Maughan; later he was ordained a Seventy, and ordained a High Priest Feb. 4, 1912, by Richard Brenchley. He labored in the superintendency of the Wellsville Sunday school for a number of years, presided over the Elders quorum at Wellsville, was appointed presiding Elder of the Howell branch, Bear River Stake, July 28, 1912, and labored in that capacity until April 18, 1915, when he was ordained a Bishop by Apostle Reed Smoot and set apart to preside over the Howell Ward. Bishop Gunnell has followed farming for a living, and his family consists of a wife and thirteen children. He married his wife (Sarah Ann Brown) Feb. 23, 1882; she was born at Wellsville, Cache county,

Utah, Sept. 28, 1861, and is the mother of thirteen children, namely, Rosella B., born June 12, 1883; Sarah Vida, born April 27, 1885; Charles B., born March 5, 1887; Pollyann, born March 21, 1889; Mary, born July 13, 1891; Lorenzo, born July 8, 1893; Almeda, born Feb. 18, 1895; Francis, born Nov. 26, 1896; Melba, born August 8, 1898; Joshua, born Oct. 26, 1900; Margarite, born Dec. 18, 1902; Annie, born July 17, 1904, and Leo, born Oct. 11, 1908. All were born in Wellsville.

**HALE, Heber Quincy**, president of the Boise Stake of Zion, was born March 5, 1880, at Thatcher, Bannock county, Idaho, the son of Solomon H. Hale and Anna Clark. He was baptized March 5, 1888, by his father (Solomon H. Hale) and confirmed March 8, 1888, by Jeppe G. Folkman. When ten years old he moved with his parents to Preston, Idaho, where he subsequently entered the Oneida Stake Academy, from which he grad-



uated in 1899. The two following winters he attended the Brigham Young College at Logan, taking the business course and other special studies. He was ordained a Deacon Oct. 29, 1893, by Wm. C. Parkinson



married six wives, namely, Sarah E. Gillett (already mentioned) in 1847; Elizabeth Clark in March, 1856; Eliza Lyons, Feb. 20, 1864; Mary J. Whitney, July 4, 1865; Margaret C. Hunter Jan. 24, 1869 and Sandra Mead. By these wives he became the father of 28 children, of whom his first wife bore him ten children, his second wife three children, his third wife five children, his fourth wife six children, his fifth wife two children, and his sixth wife two children.

**GROW, Henry**, a prominent Elder in the Church, was born Oct. 1, 1817, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter. His great grandfather, Frederick Grow, and his wife emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the war of the revolution, took up a large tract of land and made it into five farms of 60 acres each, dividing the same among his five children, four sons and one daughter. This great grandfather was in the war of the revolution. Henry Grow was the youngest of seven children, five girls and two sons. He learned the trade of a millwright and bridgebuilder, after which he superintended the bridges, culverts, etc., on the Norristown and Germantown railroads, both in construction and repairing the works. Becoming a convert to "Mormonism," he was baptized in the Delaware river, Philadelphia, in May, 1842, by Wm. Morton. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1843, where he worked on the Nauvoo Temple until it was finished. He passed through all the troubles of those days and was one of the members of the Nauvoo Legion. He was one of the remnants that remained at Nauvoo after the departure of the Twelve, with the advance companies of the Saints for the West, but in April, 1846, before the vanguard of the pioneers had got barely on their journey, the anti-Mormons began to rise and the mob outrages on the Saints were terrible.

Henry Grow was in the famous battle of Nauvoo. While this battle was going on he heard a voice one night distinctly say: "Get up and get out of here in the morning." He arose in the morning, hitched a yoke of cattle to his wagon, put in utensils, bedding and tent, leaving everything in the house, got his wife and three children in the wagon, and had moved about 50 yards from his house when the mob fired a 12-pound ball through the house, which was a frame building. After the entrance of the mob into Nauvoo he crossed over to Montrose, Iowa, where he had his family in a tent during the battle.



Starting on his journey westward, he traveled alone with his family across the prairies of Iowa to Winter Quarters, where they arrived late in October, 1846. He first built a log cabin at Winter Quarters and then went to Kimball's, six miles above, where he built himself a house and settled for a year; but in the fall of 1847, after the departure of the pioneer companies, he moved with his family into Missouri, locating on the Little Platte, twenty miles above Weston, where many of the old Missouri mobocrats dwelt. There he kept the saw and grist mill called Lester's mill in repair and did other carpenter

work. In the spring of 1851 he and his family again came up the Missouri river, bound for the Valley; he was organized in Capt. James Cumming's hundred, Alfred Cordon's 50 and Bishop Kesler's ten. Orson Pratt commanded the other fifty. On account of high water the companies headed the Elk Horn river and came on to the Platte below Laramie. On the Sweetwater, below Independence Rock, the company was surrounded by a war party of Cheyennes and had a narrow escape from being destroyed by the savages. The next day, above Independence Rock, they met a thousand Snake Indian warriors waiting for the Cheyennes. Henry Grow arrived in Great Salt Lake City on his birthday, Oct. 1, 1851, and located at Mound Fort, north of Ogden. In 1852 he was called to Salt Lake City by President Young to work for him in building mills, bridges, etc. In 1853 he built the first suspension bridge built in Utah across the Weber river. In 1854 he went to work at Sugar House to build the sugar works under Bishop Fred Kesler, and in 1855 he assisted in building the two saw mills in Big Cottonwood canyon known as A and B. In 1856 he moved a saw mill from Cottonwood to the forks of City creek, seven miles above Salt Lake City, for Pres. Brigham Young, and the same fall he went up Big Cottonwood again and framed and put up Mill D, sawed two logs and left Dec. 17, 1856, with five men on seven feet of snow with snowshoes. It took them two days to get out of the snow at the risk of their lives. In 1857 Elder Grow went up and built Mill E, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, near Silver Lake; in 1858 he went to Provo and put up temporary buildings at the time of the move; he also built the suspension bridge over the Provo river. In 1859 he tore the works out of the old grist mill at the mouth of Canyon Creek and placed the cotton and woolen machinery in the mill for Pres. Brigham Young. This was

the first machinery of the kind put up in Utah, and this machinery was afterwards taken down to St. George. In 1861 he built a suspension lattice bridge across the Jordan river. At the time of putting up the theatre he built a water wheel on the water ditch opposite Dr. Sprague's house to hoist all the rock and timbers for the theatre. He also made the heavy beams and principal rafters out of plank for the work and fitted up the footlights. During the following years he did a great deal of mill work for Pres. Young at different places. In 1863 the President called on him in regard to the construction of the big tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Asked him if he could construct a large bowery after the same structural work as the Jordan bridge, drawing the outline on the ground with his umbrella, and he also asked Bro. Grow how large he could build it. Bro. Grow replied, "One hundred and fifty feet wide and as long as you want it." Then they figured out the design and the dimensions of the contemplated building and Bro. Grow built the Tabernacle according to the directions given him by Pres. Young; the building was finished in 1867. In 1868 the President called on Bro. Grow to put up the Z. C. M. I. building; the plan was drawn by Obed Taylor and the work of construction was superintended by Henry Grow throughout. From that time till the spring of 1875 he had charge of all the carpentry work on the Temple Block. In 1876-77 he filled a mission to the United States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and visited all his relatives and the old family homestead. On his return from that mission he was engaged in tearing down the Old Tabernacle and erecting the Assembly Hall, superintending the practical work under Architect Obed Taylor. It was completed in 1879. Later Elder Grow built two brick houses for Pres. John Taylor and superintended

all the buildings and carpentry work for the Church, including the scaffolding and hoisting apparatus for the Temple. In 1880 he was called by Pres. Taylor to go east to look at improvements of paper mills for the purpose of putting up a new paper mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. After visiting the principal cities in the east, he returned home and drafted and commenced the building of the new Deseret Paper Mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon. This paper mill was completed and put in running order in 1883. Bro. Grow became known as a skillful mechanic and an experienced practical builder and was well liked by all the hands who worked under his superintendency; among all his works the roof of the Big Tabernacle in Salt Lake City is the most unique and stupendous of his works. Soon after he joined the Church Elder Grow was ordained to the Priesthood; he was ordained a Seventy in 1844, at Nauvoo, Ill., and for many years he acted as one of the presidents of the 30th quorum of Seventy and was a member of the Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City. He was also active in military affairs, and served as a member of the Salt Lake City council from 1870 to 1876. In the East he married two wives, Mary Moyer, who bore him six children, and Ann Elliott, who has borne him seven children. After arriving in Utah he married Julia Veach, who bore him fourteen children. Thus he became the father of 27 children. Bro. Grow died Nov. 4, 1891, in Salt Lake City, Utah, as a highly respected citizen and a faithful member of the Church.





HENRY GROW  
Born Oct. 1, 1817, Norristown, Pa. Came  
to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, James Cummings  
Company. Architect. 286



HENRY GROW  
Born Oct. 1, 1817, Norristown, Pa. Came  
to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, James Cummings  
Company. Architect. 286

**GROW, HENRY** (son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter of Philadelphia, Pa. Born Oct. 1, 1817, at Norristown, near Philadelphia, and came to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, with James Cummings company.

Married Mary Moyer 1834 (daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Moyer). She was born in 1818. Their children: Maria L. b. Sept. 10, 1837, m. Samuel Worthen April 27, 1856; Charles M. b. Jan. 6, 1840, m. Elizabeth Langlois Jan. 26, 1863; William M. b. May 30, 1842, m. Esther Coffin July 2, 1865; George W. b. Sept. 10, 1845; John W. b. Dec. 21, 1848; m. Cathrine McKay Nov. 3, 1869; Ann Grow b. Dec. 15, 1851, m. Henry Smith June 21, 1869; Elizabeth b. Jan. 30, 1854, m. Iowa Hall Feb. 8, 1870. Family home Salt Lake City.

Married Julia M. Veach April 17, 1858, Salt Lake City (daughter of William Veach and Nancy Ann Elliott of Pittsburgh, Pa., pioneers Oct. 1, 1851). She was born March 10, 1842. Their children: Theodore M., m. Sadie Stuart; Sylvester Veach b. Aug. 29, 1861, m. Matilda Ann Smith and Hanna Michelson; Mary Ann, m. Walter Worthen; Julia Ellen, m. Andrew Leonard; George Elliot, m. Rose Griffiths; Amelia, m. John Dobbs; Walter V., m. Belle Bryson; Maud Rose, m. Will Lowrie; William Henry, m. Elizabeth Adams; Sarah Elizabeth, m. Ora Maddi; Otto Sylvanus, m. Phebe Argill; Eugene Parnell, m. Lillie Habish; Frank V., died; Marco Bartlett, m. Selma Fernstrom. Family home Salt Lake City, Utah.

Served as bishop of 19th ward, Salt Lake City. Prominent architect and builder. Among the buildings he erected in Salt Lake City were Social Hall, Mormon Tabernacle 1865-1867, Salt Lake Theater, Z. C. M. I. 1868, Assembly Hall 1877; also built first suspension bridge in Utah, 1853, across Ogden river; the first sugar factory in Utah, 1854, at Sugar House; built several saw mills for President Young in 1855; the first woolen mills, 1859; the first suspension bridges over the Jordan and Weber rivers, 1861; and completed the New Deseret Paper Mills, the first in Utah, in 1883. Missionary to Pennsylvania 1876. City councilman Salt Lake City 1870-76. Played in the first martial band in Salt Lake City. Died Nov. 4, 1891. 903

**GROW, HENRY** (son of Henry Grow and Mary Riter of Philadelphia, Pa. Born Oct. 1, 1817, at Norristown, near Philadelphia, and came to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, with James Cummings company.

Married Mary Moyer 1834 (daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Moyer). She was born in 1818. Their children: Maria L. b. Sept. 10, 1837, m. Samuel Worthen April 27, 1856; Charles M. b. Jan. 6, 1840, m. Elizabeth Langlois Jan. 26, 1863; William M. b. May 30, 1842, m. Esther Coffin July 2, 1865; George W. b. Sept. 10, 1845; John W. b. Dec. 21, 1848; m. Cathrine McKay Nov. 3, 1869; Ann Grow b. Dec. 15, 1851, m. Henry Smith June 21, 1869; Elizabeth b. Jan. 30, 1854, m. Iowa Hall Feb. 8, 1870. Family home Salt Lake City.

Married Julia M. Veach April 17, 1858, Salt Lake City (daughter of William Veach and Nancy Ann Elliott of Pittsburgh, Pa., pioneers Oct. 1, 1851). She was born March 10, 1842. Their children: Theodore M., m. Sadie Stuart; Sylvester Veach b. Aug. 29, 1861, m. Matilda Ann Smith and Hanna Michelson; Mary Ann, m. Walter Worthen; Julia Ellen, m. Andrew Leonard; George Elliot, m. Rose Griffiths; Amelia, m. John Dobbs; Walter V., m. Belle Bryson; Maud Rose, m. Will Lowrie; William Henry, m. Elizabeth Adams; Sarah Elizabeth, m. Ora Maddi; Otto Sylvanus, m. Phebe Argill; Eugene Parnell, m. Lillie Habish; Frank V., died; Marco Bartlett, m. Selma Fernstrom. Family home Salt Lake City, Utah.

Served as bishop of 19th ward, Salt Lake City. Prominent architect and builder. Among the buildings he erected in Salt Lake City were Social Hall, Mormon Tabernacle 1865-1867, Salt Lake Theater, Z. C. M. I. 1868, Assembly Hall 1877; also built first suspension bridge in Utah, 1853, across Ogden river; the first sugar factory in Utah, 1854, at Sugar House; built several saw mills for President Young in 1855; the first woolen mills, 1859; the first suspension bridges over the Jordan and Weber rivers, 1861; and completed the New Deseret Paper Mills, the first in Utah, in 1883. Missionary to Pennsylvania 1876. City councilman Salt Lake City 1870-76. Played in the first martial band in Salt Lake City. Died Nov. 4, 1891. 903

INMENT MEN OF UTAH 903

GROW, SYLVESTER VEACH (son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer).  
 Born Aug. 29, 1861, at Salt Lake City.  
 Married Matilda Ann Smith Dec. 21, 1880, at Salt Lake City (daughter of John and Mary Smith of Huntsville, Utah, formerly of England). She was born May 2, 1861, their children: Julia Ellen b. Aug. 21, 1881, m. Christian Peterson; Mary Ann b. Sept. 2, 1883, m. George Williams; Sadie M. b. May 25, 1884, m. Sam Slater; Henry b. Nov. 29, 1885, m. Ruth Halls; Sylvester b. Feb. 4, 1886; Ethel b. Aug. 16, 1887, died; Amelia b. Aug. 24, 1891, m. Levi Walker; Theodore b. Feb. 21, 1892, died. Family home Huntsville, Utah.  
 Married Hanna Michelson Jan. 29, 1896, at Salt Lake City (daughter of Joseph Michelson and Alberta Agnes Larson of Huntsville, Utah, who came to Utah from Denmark, arriving in June 1850). She was born Oct. 7, 1859. Their children: Veach C. b. Oct. 11, 1896; Theo. Matilda b. April 30, 1898; Farnell b. Feb. 24, 1900; Wayne J. b. April 30, 1902; Nevill Leo b. April 24, 1904; Samuel Elmo b. Nov. 20, 1906; Sylvia Johanna b. Oct. 10, 1908. Family home Huntsville, Utah.  
 Ward teacher. County game warden six years; deputy game commissioner two years; representative to state legislature. Farmer and sheepman. 903



HENRY GROW  
 Born Oct. 1, 1817, Norristown, Pa. Came to Utah Oct. 1, 1851. James Cummings Company, Architect.



WILLIAM M. GROW  
 Son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer. Born May 30, 1812, Philadelphia, Pa. Farmer. Lives at Ammon, Idaho.



JOHN W. GROW  
 Son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer. Born Dec. 21, 1818, Platte County, Mo. Member of Huntsville, Utah.

GROW, HENRY (son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer of Philadelphia, Pa. Born Oct. 1, 1817, at Norristown, near Philadelphia, and came to Utah Oct. 1, 1851, with James Cummings company.  
 Married Mary Moyer 1834 (daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Moyer). She was born in 1818. Their children: Maria b. Sept. 10, 1837, m. Samuel Worthen April 27, 1856; Charles M. b. Jan. 6, 1840, m. Elizabeth Lanchins July 2, 1863; William M. b. May 30, 1842, m. Esther Colton Jan. 2, 1863; George W. b. Sept. 10, 1845; John W. b. Dec. 21, 1848; Catharine McKay Nov. 8, 1859; Ann Grow b. Dec. 10, 1851, m. Henry Smith June 21, 1869; Elizabeth b. Jan. 30, 1852, m. Iowa Hall Feb. 8, 1870. Family home Salt Lake City.  
 Married Julia M. Veach April 17, 1858, Salt Lake City (daughter of William Veach and Nancy Ann Elliott of Pittsburgh, Pa. pioneers Oct. 1, 1819). She was born March 10, 1812. Their children: Theodore M. m. Sadie Stuart; Sylvester Veach b. Aug. 29, 1861, m. Matilda Ann Smith and Hanna Michelson; Mary Ann, m. Walter Worthen; Julia Ellen, m. Andrew Leonard; George Elliot, m. Rose Griffith; Amelia, m. John Dobbs; Walter V. m. Belle Bryson; Maude Rose, m. Will Lowrey; William Henry, m. Elizabeth Adams; Sarah Elizabeth, m. Ora Madell; Otto Sylvanus, m. Phoebe Averil; Florence Farnell, m. Lillie Halsh; Frank V., died; Marco Farnell, m. Selma Fernstrom. Family home Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Served as bishop of 19th ward, Salt Lake City. Prominent architect and builder. Among the buildings he erected in Salt Lake City were Social Hall, Mormon Tabernacle 1865-1867, Salt Lake Theater, Z. C. M. I. 1866, Assembly Hall 1877; also built first suspension bridge in Utah, 1853, across Garden river; the first saw mill for President Young's house; built several saw mills for President Young's bridges over the Jordan and Weber rivers, 1851; and completed the New Deseret Paper Mills, the first in Utah, in 1852. Missionary to Pennsylvania 1876. City councilman Salt Lake City 1870-76. Played in the first martial band in Salt Lake City. Died Nov. 4, 1891. 903

GROW, WILLIAM M. (son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer).  
 Born May 30, 1812, at Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Married Esther Coffin July 2, 1835, at Huntsville, Utah (daughter of William H. Coffin and Abigail Starbuck, latter a pioneer Oct. 2, 1852. Harmon Cutler company. She was born Aug. 15, 1814, Richmond, Ind. Their children: Mary Abigail b. March 27, 1866, m. Joseph H. Owen Aug. 15, 1883; William N. b. Sept. 8, 1867, James A. b. March 16, 1872, m. Maude Hays Dec. 1892; David H. b. Nov. 19, 1873, m. Mary Luette Rawson Oct. 1893; Jesse M. b. Oct. 22, 1875, m. Christina Edith Empey Oct. 1900; Horace L. b. Aug. 8, 1877, m. Rosella Edwards March 7, 1900; Cyrus L. b. March 10, 1879, m. Cecelia Yittines June 1899; Charles E. b. Nov. 30, 1882; Esther E. b. April 16, 1885, m. L. C. Foulter Sept. 6, 1911.  
 Assisted in locating Huntsville, Utah. In 1867 moved to western Oregon and on the way assisted in making the first brick manufactured at Boise City, Idaho; later engaged in freighting from Unatilla, Ore., to mines of northern Idaho. Returned to Huntsville, Utah, 1871 and moved to Ammon, near Idaho Falls, Idaho, in 1880. Farmer. 903

GROW, JOHN W. (son of Henry Grow and Mary Moyer).  
 Born Dec. 21, 1818, in Platte county, Mo.  
 Married Catharine McKay Nov. 8, 1862, at Salt Lake City (daughter of William McKay and Ellen Oman, pioneers 1856, Captain James Brown company). She was born May 1, 1851, at Tharso, Scotland. Their children: Lena Fawcett b. Sept. 2, 1871; John M. b. Jan. 26, 1874, m. Amelia Wares; Edward Oct. 18, 1895; Mary Janet b. Sept. 1, 1876, m. John Halls Feb. 14, 1895; David Henry b. Nov. 8, 1878, m. Mary McGreene Feb. 22, 1906; Charles Isaac b. Nov. 3, 1880, m. Adelia Abbot Sept. 5, 1910; William Angus b. June 17, 1883; Catharine Rosel b. April 3, 1885; Arthur W. b. Sept. 15, 1887, m. Ella Thurston Nov. 25, 1909; Lorn M. b. Sept. 16, 1889; Clarence Oman b. Oct. 1, 1891; Isabell b. June 12, 1894. Family home Huntsville, Utah.  
 Member of bishopric of Huntsville ward. 903



married six wives, namely, Sarah E. Gillett (already mentioned) in 1847; Elizabeth Clark in March, 1856; Eliza Lyons, Feb. 20, 1864; Mary J. Whitney, July 4, 1865; Margaret C. Hunter, Jan. 24, 1869 and Semira Mead. By these wives he became the father of 28 children, of whom his first wife bore him ten children, his second wife three children, his third wife five children, his fourth wife six children, his fifth wife two children and his sixth wife two children.

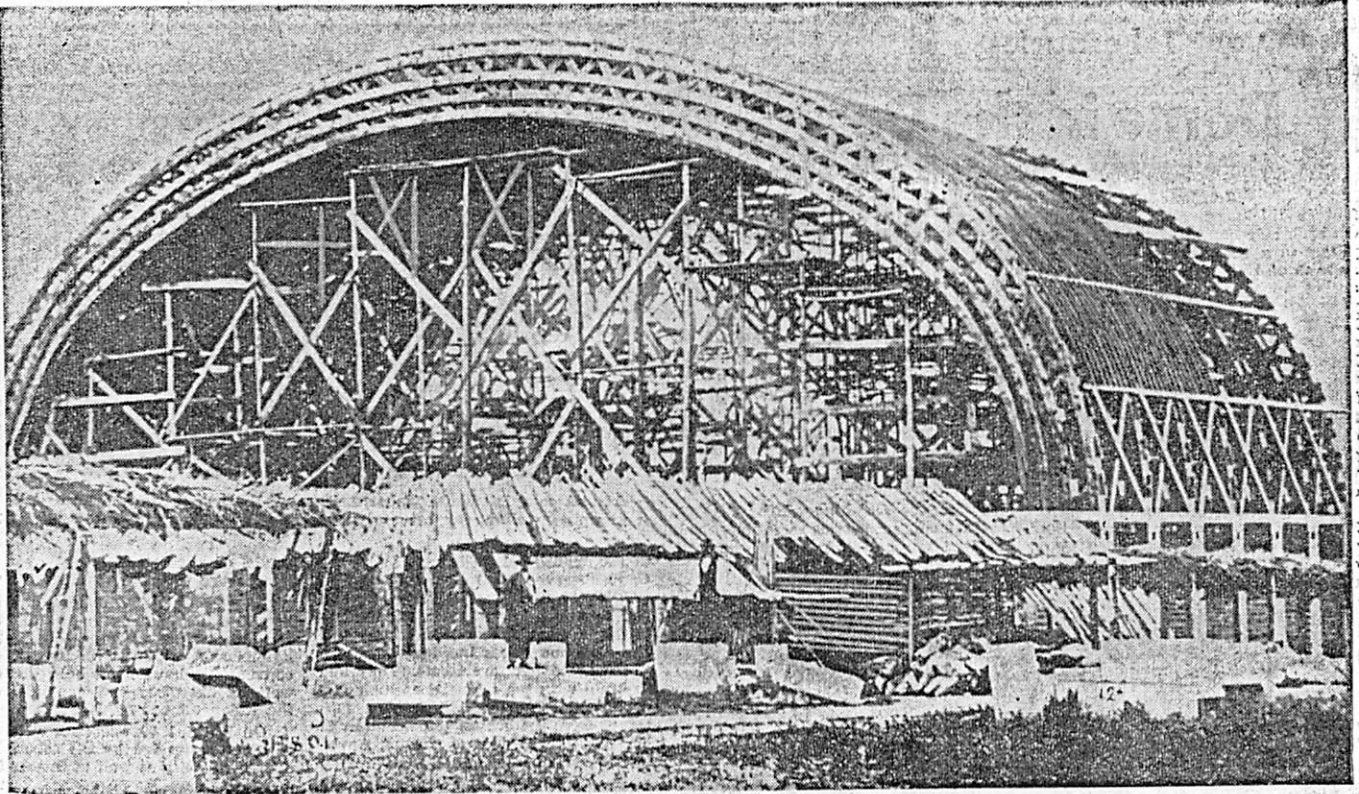
**GROW, Henry**, a prominent Elder in the Church, was born Oct. 1, 1817, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Henry Grow and Mary Rifer. His great grandfather, Frederick Grow, and his wife emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the war of the revolution, took up a large tract of land and made it into five farms of 60 acres each, dividing the same among his five children, four sons and one daughter. This great grandfather was in the war of the revolution. Henry Grow was the youngest of seven children, five girls and two sons. He learned the trade of a millwright and bridgebuilder, after which he superintended the bridges, culverts, etc., on the Norristown and Germantown railroads, both in construction and repairing the works. Becoming a convert to "Mormonism," he was baptized in the Delaware river, Philadelphia, in May, 1842, by Wm. Morton. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1843, where he worked on the Nauvoo Temple until it was finished. He passed through all the troubles of those days and was one of the members of the Nauvoo Legion. He was one of the remnants that remained at Nauvoo after the departure of the Twelve, with the advance companies of the Saints for the West, but in April, 1846, before the vanguard of the pioneers had got barely on their journey, the anti-Mormons began to rise and the mob outrages on the Saints were terrible.



Starting on his journey westward, he traveled alone with his family across the prairies of Iowa to Winter Quarters, where they arrived late in October, 1846. He first built a log cabin at Winter Quarters and then went to Kimball's, six miles above, where he built himself a house and settled for a year; but in the fall of 1847, after the departure of the pioneer companies, he moved with his family into Missouri, locating on the Little Platte, twenty miles above Weston, where many of the old Missouri mobocrats dwelt. There he kept the saw and grist mill called Lester's mill in repair and did other carpenter

work. In the spring of 1851 he and his family again came up the Missouri river, bound for the Valley; he was organized in Capt. James Cummings's hundred, Alfred Cordon's 50 and Bishop Kesler's ten. Orson Pratt commanded the other fifty. On account of high water the companies headed the Elk Horn river and came on to the Platte below Laramie. On the Sweetwater, below Independence Rock, the company was surrounded by a war party of Cheyennes and had a narrow escape from being destroyed by the savages. The next day, above Independence Rock, they met a thousand Snake Indian warriors waiting for the Cheyennes. Henry Grow arrived in Great Salt Lake City on his birthday, Oct. 1, 1851, and located at Mound Fort, north of Ogden. In 1852 he was called to Salt Lake City by President Young to work for him in building mills, bridges, etc. In 1853 he built the first suspension bridge built in Utah across the Weber river. In 1854 he went to work at Sugar House to build the sugar works under Bishop Fred Kesler, and in 1855 he assisted in building the two saw mills in Big Cottonwood canyon known as A and B. In 1856 he moved a saw mill from Cottonwood to the forks of City creek, seven miles above Salt Lake City, for Pres. Brigham Young, and the same fall he went up Big Cottonwood again and framed and put up Mill D, sawed two logs and left Dec. 17, 1856, with five men on seven feet of snow with snowshoes. It took them two days to get out of the snow at the risk of their lives. In 1857 Elder Grow went up and built Mill E, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, near Silver Lake; in 1858 he went to Provo and put up temporary buildings at the time of the move; he also built the suspension bridge over the Provo river. In 1859 he tore the works out of the old grist mill at the mouth of Canyon Creek and placed the cotton and woolen machinery in the mill for Pres. Brigham Young. This was

all the buildings and carpentry work for the Church, including the scaffolding and hoisting apparatus for the Temple. In 1880 he was called by Pres. Taylor to go east to look at improvements of paper mills for the purpose of putting up a new paper mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. After visiting the principal cities in the east, he returned home and drafted and commenced the building of the new Desert Paper Mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon. This paper mill was completed and put in running order in 1883. Bro. Grow became known as a skilful mechanic and an experienced practical builder and was well liked by all the hands who worked under his superintendency; among all his works the roof of the Big Tabernacle in Salt Lake City is the most unique and stupendous of his works. Soon after he joined the Church Elder Grow was ordained to the Priesthood; he was ordained a Seventy in 1844, at Nauvoo, Ill., and for many years he acted as one of the presidents of the 30th quorum of Seventy and was a member of the Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City. He was also active in military affairs, and served as a member of the Salt Lake City council from 1870 to 1876. In the East he married two wives, Mary Moyer, who bore him six children, and Ann Elliott, who has borne him seven children. After arriving in Utah he married Julia Veach, who bore him fourteen children. Thus he became the father of 27 children. Bro. Grow died Nov. 4, 1891, in Salt Lake City, Utah, as a highly respected citizen and a faithful member of the Church.



Details of the roof construction may be seen in this early photograph taken while the Tabernacle was under construction.

## The Great Tabernacle

# The Dome in the Desert

They combined courage and vision, pegs and throngs, timber and sandstone to build a landmark to faith

by Levi Edgar Young

IT WAS on a day in June 1870, that President Brigham Young held a meeting with his brothers in the parlor of the Beehive House. There were present Joseph Young, president of the Seventies, John Young, Phineas Young, and Lorenzo Young. Interested as he was in his own brothers, he told them that he hoped and prayed that people from all over the world might come and partake of the spirit of the Tabernacle and the music of the great organ.

The Tabernacle had been built for the worship of God and the teachings of Jesus Christ. If we are to enjoy and understand the spirit of the Tabernacle, we must search for the thoughts and emotions that testify alike of the goodness of human life. We must know the faith and thought of the builders, as well as the craft with which the walls were built and the span was roofed. It was Robert Louis Stevenson who wrote:

"Mankind was never so happily inspired as when he made a cathedral, a shrine, a temple, or a church because it is a place for communal worship and is part of the great picturebook of humanity."

PRESIDENT YOUNG and his counselors had given the subject of building a larger "meeting house" careful consideration. Brethren were called to the task, some contributing money, others giving their labor. In the spring and summer of 1863 men were busy getting out timber and sandstone from the mountains east of the city. The plan of the Tabernacle was suggested by President Brigham Young, and William H. Folsom and Henry Grow were chosen to direct the building of it.

Mr. Grow had a unique scheme for the roof. A few years before, he had built a bridge over the Jordan River immediately west of the city. "It was constructed after the Remington patent of lattice

bridges, in which planking and pegs were used." Mr. Grow was a bridge builder in his home state of Pennsylvania, and had constructed many bridges of the Remington type. On coming to Utah, he obtained permission from the inventor to use the idea in creating the Tabernacle and it was accepted by President Young as the one practical theory for the construction of the new house of worship. The two architects, Grow and Folsom, drew the plans for the building, which will ever mark them as geniuses in the profession of architecture.

WHILE there were delays at times, owing to the lack of timber and other materials, the building was sufficiently completed for religious services in 1867. The sandstone, used for the buttresses and foundation, was brought from the quarries immediately east of the city. Large stones were placed on heavily constructed drays with two large wheels. It sometimes took two and three yoke of oxen to haul a load to the Temple Grounds.

Men worked in well-organized groups and the construction went quietly and systematically on to completion. Masons, carpenters, and plasterers were brought from different parts of the Territory and given work and the maximum number of men employed during the construction was 250. An average of 70 men was employed in plastering the building which was dedicated Aug. 6, 1867. People came from all parts of the state to attend the services. Some walked hundreds of miles to be present and great was their joy on seeing the "House of Worship" completed.

THE IMMENSE roof rests upon forty-four piers of cut sandstone masonry, each nine feet from the outside to the inside of the building, three

Continued on Page 20



William  
H.  
Folsom

Early Pioneer  
architect who di-  
rected Tabernacle building



Henry  
Grow

Scheme for Tab-  
ernacle roof came  
from Remington lattice bridge



Truman  
O.  
Angell

Architect for  
Temple who completed  
Interior of the Tabernacle



